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मानक

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“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

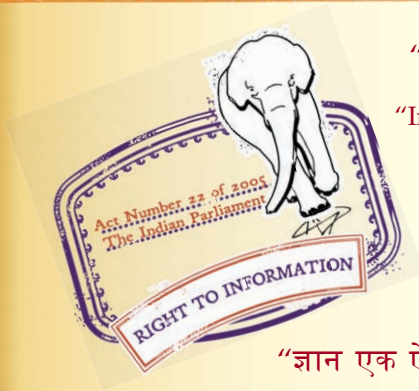
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 13272 (1992): Woven Lace and Knit Curtain and Drapery Fabrics Made of Man-made Fibres and Their Blends (Superseding IS 1502, 2135) [TXD 31: Man-Made Fibres, Cotton and their Products]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक

कृत्रिम रेशों और उनके मिश्रण से बने ड्रेपरी कपड़े
और बुने हुये लेस तथा निट किये पर्दे

Indian Standard

WOVEN LACE AND KNIT CURTAIN AND
DRAPERY FABRICS MADE OF MAN-MADE
FIBRES AND THEIR BLENDS —
SPECIFICATION

UDC 677.4 : 645.312

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Man-Made Fibre and Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

This standard specifies the performance requirements of the fabrics so as to ensure satisfactory behaviour during actual use for full satisfaction of the consumer. The design and constructional details of the fabric have not been specified so as to provide flexibility to manufacturers to decide these requirements. The design and constructional particulars of such fabrics mainly depend upon their end use and go on changing with fashion and time. However their performance during actual use is very important for the full satisfaction of the consumer. Formulation of specification for their performance requirements, thus needs no emphasis.

This standard supersedes IS 1502 : 1959 Shantung and IS 2135 : 1962 Rayon shioze khaka.

This standard specifies requirements for general appearance, flammability and soil release efficiency of fabrics (see 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and Table 1) which call for a prior agreement between the buyer and the seller.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OCTOBER 2007
TO
IS 13272 : 1992 WOVEN LACE AND KNIT CURTAIN
AND DRAPERY FABRICS MADE OF MAN-MADE
FIBRES AND THEIR BLENDS —
SPECIFICATION

(Page 2, Table 1, Sl No. 6) — Delete and renumber the existing.

(Page 2) — Insert the following clause after 4.4.2:

‘4.5 Ignitability — The ignitability level of the fabric shall be minimum Class 2, when tested according to IS 15612 (Parts 1 to 4) : 2005.’

(Page 5, Annex A) — Delete reference of IS 11871 : 1986 and add the following at the appropriate place:

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
15612 (Part 1) : 2005	Textiles – Burning behaviour of curtains and drapes: Part 1 Classification scheme
15612 (Part 2) : 2005	Textiles – Burning behaviour of curtains and drapes: Part 2 Measurement of flame spread of vertically oriented specimens with large ignition source
15612(Part 3) : 2005	Textiles – Burning behaviour of curtains and drapes: Part 3 Method of determining the ignitability of vertically oriented specimens (small flame)
15612(Part 4) : 2005	Textiles – Burning behaviour of curtains and drapes: Part 4 Method of determining the flame spread of vertically oriented specimens

(TX 31)

Indian Standard

WOVEN LACE AND KNIT CURTAIN AND DRAPERY FABRICS MADE OF MAN-MADE FIBRES AND THEIR BLENDS — SPECIFICATION

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard specifies the performance requirements for all woven, lace and knit fabrics made of synthetic fibres and their blends with other fibres used for curtains and drapery.

1.2 It is not applicable to fabrics made of glass.

1.3 For requirements where fabric direction is pertinent, these requirements apply to the length and width direction to woven fabrics and to both the wale and course direction for knit fabrics.

2 REFERENCES

The Indian Standards listed in Annex A are necessary adjuncts to this standard.

3 DEFINITIONS

3.1 For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS 2364 : 1987 and IS 3596 : 1967 shall apply.

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 The woven lace and knit fabrics intended for curtains and drapery shall satisfy the requirements given in Table 1.

4.1.1 The requirements for flammability and soil release efficiency are optional and shall be applicable when an agreement has been reached between the buyer and the seller.

4.1.2 For the purpose of fashion or aesthetics, one or more of the requirements given in Table 1 may be modified as per the agreement between the buyer and the seller.

4.2 Constructional Particulars

4.2.1 Constructional particulars, namely, linear density of warp and weft yarn in tex, number of ends and picks per decimetre, mass in g/m² and blend composition in case of blended fabric shall be as declared by the manufacturer or as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

4.2.2 The tolerances as given below shall be permitted on the constructional particulars declared:

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Tolerance</i>	<i>Method of Test</i>
a) Linear density of warp and weft yarn (tex)	±5 percent	IS 3442 : 1980
b) End/dm and picks/dm	±5 percent	IS 1963 : 1980
c) Mass of fabric (g/m ²)	±5 percent -2.5 percent	IS 1964 : 1970
d) Blend composition (in case of blends)	±2 units	IS 2005 : 1988 IS 3416 : 1982

Table 1 Requirements for Woven Lace and Knit Fabrics Curtain and Drapery(*Clauses 4.1 and 4.1.2*)

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirement		Method of Test
		Woven	Knit and Lace	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Breaking strength on 5.0 × 20 cm strips in both directions kg (N), <i>Min</i>	35 (340)	—	IS 1969 : 1985
2.	Bursting strength kPa, <i>Min</i>	—	138	IS 1966 : 1975
3.	Tear strength in both directions, N, <i>Min</i>	4.4	—	IS 6489 : 1971
4.	Dimensional change after one washing cycle in both directions percent, <i>Max</i>	1.0	1.0	IS 1299 : 1984
5.	Minimum colour fastness rating to :			
	a) Washing : Test 3			
	i) Changing in colour	4	4	IS 764 : 1979
	ii) Staining of adjacent fabrics	3	3	
	b) Drycleaning, change in colour	4	4	IS 4802 : 1988
	c) Rubbing:			IS 766 : 1988
	i) Wet	3	3	
	ii) Dry	4	4	
	d) Light	4	4	IS 2454 : 1985
	e) Hot pressing:			IS 689 : 1988
	i) Change in colour	4	4	
	ii) Staining of adjacent fabric	4	4	
6.	Flammability:			Method A of
	a) Char length, cm, <i>Min</i>	10	10	IS 11871 : 1986
	b) After flame time seconds, <i>Max</i>	10	10	
	c) After glow time seconds, <i>Max</i>	10	10	
7.	Pilling resistance after 5 hours of test, <i>Min</i>	4	4	IS 10971 : 1984
8.	Soil release efficiency, percent, <i>Min</i>	80	80	IS 11813 : 1986

4.3 Dimensions

4.3.1 The length and width of fabric, when determined in accordance with the methods prescribed in IS 1954 : 1990, shall be as declared by the manufacturer or agreed to between the buyer and the seller subject to a tolerance specified in the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S. O. 2937 dated 20 September 1962 issued under the Trade and Merchandise Mark Act, 1958 (43 of 1958) (*see ANNEX B*).

4.4 Number of Flaws

4.4.1 The fabric shall be inspected for number of serious and major flaws as given in Annex C (*see also* IS 4125 : 1987). It shall be considered satisfactory if there is no serious flaw and

number of major flaws does not exceed 5 per 100 metre fabric.

4.4.2 All the defects shall be flagged by appropriate coloured threads on either of the selvages (*see also* IS 4125 : 1987).

5 SEALED SAMPLE

5.1 If in order to illustrate or specify certain characteristics like general appearance, feel, shade of fabric etc, a sample has been agreed upon and sealed, the supply shall be in conformity with the sealed sample in such respects.

5.1.1 The custody of the sealed sample shall be a matter of prior agreement between the buyer and seller.

6 MARKING

6.1 Each piece of fabric shall be marked on both ends with the following:

- a) Name of the material and its composition in case of blends;
- b) Dimensions (length and width) of the fabric;
- c) Mass of fabric (g/m²);
- d) Month and year of manufacture; and
- e) Indication of the source of manufacture.

6.2 A suitable cloth label indicating symbols for proper care of fabric during washing, dry-cleaning, drying and ironing should also be attached with each piece of fabric as per IS 4418 : 1967 (*see also* IS 10194 : 1982). The manufacturer may also arrange for leaflets giving instructions for care maintenance of fabrics.

6.3 The fabric may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

7 PACKING

7.1 The cloth shall be packed in bales or cases in conformity with the procedure laid down

either in IS 2194 : 1963 or in IS 2195 : 1964 or as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

8 SAMPLING

8.1 Lot

The quantity of fabric purporting to be of one definite type and quality delivered to a buyer against one despatch note shall constitute a lot.

NOTE — The sampling plan given in Table 2 shall give desired protection to the buyer and the seller provided the lot submitted for inspection is homogenous. To ensure homogeneity of the lot, it is recommended to follow the methods given in IS 4905 : 1968.

8.2 The conformity of the lot to the requirements of this standard shall be determined on the basis of the tests carried out on the samples selected from it.

8.3 Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller, the number of pieces to be selected from a lot shall be in accordance with col 1 and 2 of Table 2.

9 CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

9.1 The fabric shall be declared conforming to the requirements of this standard if the conditions given below are satisfied:

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Criteria for Conformity</i>
Serious and major flaws	According to col 2 of Table 2	Number of defective pieces not to exceed corresponding number given in col 3 of Table 2
Ends, picks, mass, length, width and chemical composition	According to col 4 of Table 2	Number of defective pieces not to exceed corresponding number given in col 3 of Table 2
Breaking load, tear strength, dimensional change, colour fastness, flammability, pilling resistance, durability of back coating, and retention of hand, character and appearance, bursting strength and soil release efficiency	According to col 5 of Table 2	All the test specimens shall satisfy the relevant requirements given in Table 1

Table 2 Sample Size

(Clause 8.3)

Lot Size	Sample Size	Permissible Number of Non-conforming Pieces	Sub-Sample Size	Sub-Sub Sample Size
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Up to 50	5	0	3	2
51 to 150	8	0	5	3
151 to 300	13	1	5	3
301 to 500	20	1	8	5
501 and above	32	2	8	5

ANNEX A

(Clause 2)

LIST OF REFERRED INDIAN STANDARDS

IS No.	Title	IS No.	Title
689 : 1988	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to hot pressing (<i>first revision</i>)	1966 : 1975	Methods for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension of fabrics — Diaphragm method (<i>first revision</i>)
764 : 1979	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing: Test 3 (<i>second revision</i>)	1969 : 1985	Methods for determination of breaking load and elongation of woven textile fabrics (<i>second revision</i>)
766 : 1988	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to rubbing (<i>first revision</i>)	2005 : 1988	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixture of polyamide fibres and certain other fibres
1299 : 1984	Method for determination of dimensional changes on washing of fabrics woven from rayon and synthetic fibres (<i>second revision</i>)	2194 : 1963	Code for seaworthy packaging of man-made fibre fabrics
		2195 : 1964	Code for inland packaging of man-made fibre fabrics and man-made fibre yarn
1954 : 1990	Methods for determination of length and width of fabrics (<i>second revision</i>)	2364 : 1987	Glossary of textile terms — Woven fibres (<i>second revision</i>)
1963 : 1980	Methods for determination of threads per unit length in woven fabric (<i>second revision</i>)	2454 : 1985	Methods for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to artificial light (xenon lamp) (<i>first revision</i>)
1964 : 1970	Methods for determination of weight per square metre and weight per linear metre of fabrics (<i>first revision</i>)	3416 : 1982	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of mixture of polyester fibres with cotton or regenerated cellulose (<i>first revision</i>)

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
3442 : 1965	Method for determination of crimp and count of yarn removed from fabrics (<i>first revision</i>)	6489 : 1971	Method for determination of tear strength of woven textile fabrics by Elmendorf tester
3596 : 1967	Glossary of terms relating to hosiery	10194 : 1982	Guide for positioning of labels in garments
4125 : 1987	Glossary of terms pertaining to defects in fabrics (<i>first revision</i>)	10971 : 1984	Method for determination of pilling resistance of fabrics
4418 : 1967	Guide for care-labelling of textiles for laundering and dry-cleaning	11813 : 1986	Method for determination of soil resistance and soil release efficiency of finished textile fabrics
4802 : 1988	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to dry-cleaning (<i>first revision</i>)	11871 : 1986	Methods for determination of flammability and flame resistance of textile fabrics
4905 : 1968	Methods for random sampling		

ANNEX B

(Clause 4.3.1)

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS) NOTIFICATION No. S. O. 2937 DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1962

B-1 A trade description of length of man-made fibre spun and filament yarn piece-goods:

- i) In piece stamped as of length 10 metres and below, the stamped length shall not be greater or less than the actual length by more than 2 percent, and
- ii) In pieces stamped as of length above 10 metres, the stamped length shall not be

greater or less than the actual length by more than 1 percent.

B-2 A trade description of width of man-made fibre spun and filament yarn piece-goods:

In pieces, the stamped width shall not be greater or less than the actual width at any point by more than 3 percent provided that the average width of the pieces in question is equal to or exceeds 98 percent of the stamped width.

ANNEX C

(Clause 4.4.1)

CATEGORIZATION OF FLAWS

C-1 SERIOUS FLAWS

C-1.1 One or more ends missing in the body of the material throughout its length, or more than three ends missing at a place and running over 60 cm, or prominently noticeable double end running throughout the length of the piece.

C-1.2 Undressed snarls noticeable over a length exceeding 5 percent of the length of the piece.

C-1.3 Bad smashes definitely rupturing the texture of the fabric.

C-1.4 Holes, cut or tear.

C-1.5 Read marks prominently noticeable over a length exceeding 5 percent of the length of the piece.

C-1.6 Defective or damaged selvedge noticeable over a length exceeding 5 percent of the length of the piece.

C-1.7 Very large floats.

C-1.8 Missing weft across full width for more than 6 mm.

C-1.9 Mechanical damage, abrasion marks affecting strength of fabric.

C-2 MAJOR FLAWS

C-2.1 Weft crack or two or more missing picks less than 6 mm across the width of the fabric.

C-2.2 Weft bar due to the difference in raw material, count, twist, lustre, colour, shade or pick spacing of adjacent groups of weft yarns.

C-2.3 More than two adjacent ends running parallel, broken or missing and extending beyond 10 cm.

C-2.4 Noticeable warp or weft floats over 6.5mm square or if over 13 mm long or broad, floating over more than four threads.

C-2.5 Noticeable oil or other stains in the fabric unless the causes are known and the effects are known to be harmless.

C-2.6 Prominently noticeable slubs.

C-2.7 Conspicuous broken pattern.

C-2.8 Gout due to foreign matter, usually lint or waste woven into the fabric.

C-2.9 Hard inclusions.

C-2.10 Badly made pull backs.

C-2.11 Prominent selvedge defects, that is, weak slack, wavy, tight or scalloped selvedge.

C-2.12 Significant shading or listing in fabrics having a gradual change in tone or depth or shade of fabric (excluding selvedge or border running parallel to selvedge).

C-2.13 Coloured flecks.

C-2.14 Burred or dark patch.

C-2.15 Patchy, streaky or uneven dyeing.

C-2.16 Dye bar.

C-2.17 Printing defect which mars the general appearance of the fabric.

C-2.18 Longitudinal bars of relatively tight or slack warp threads.

Standard Mark

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

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Doc : No. TXD 6 (2505)

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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